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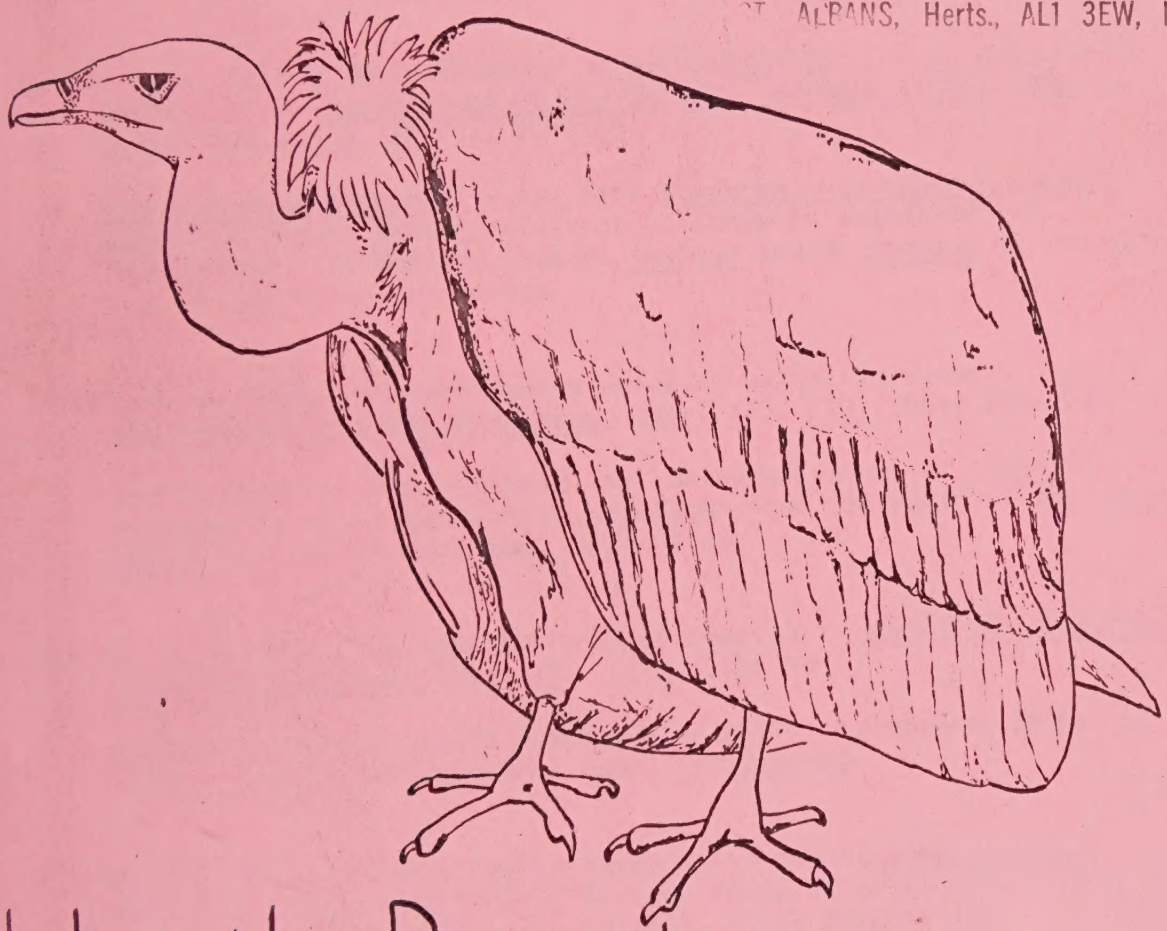

Helminth Parasites of Vultures

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Annotated Bibliography on the Helminth Parasites of Vultures

ALI, S.M., 1961. On some new species of Physaloptera from Indian birds. Journal of Helminthology, 35 (1/2), 49-60.

Four new species of Physaloptera from birds in Hyderabad, India, are described and figured. P. microcauda n.sp., based on a pair of worms from the gizzard of Pseudogyps benghalensis, differs from Physaloptera brachycerca in the presence of two pairs of post-anal sessile papillae, by the shape of the caudal alae, the disposition of the caudal papillae and in that the alae meet anteriorly.

BAUGH, S.C., 1958. Contributions to our knowledge of digenetic trematodes. III. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Section B, 28 (3), 205-226.

Mesostephanus neophroni n.sp. from Neophron percnopterus ginginianus shot in the Banaras district of India is described and illustrated. It differs from M. indicum and M. indicus by the large size of the tribocytic organ.

BAYLIS, H.A., 1934. Miscellaneous notes on parasitic worms. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (Ser. 10), XIII (74), 223-228.

Baylis confirms that vultures are the normal hosts of Thelazia depressa by an examination of specimens from the orbit of Sarcogyps calvus, killed at Chiengmai, North Siam.

BAYLIS, H.A., 1934. A nomenclatural correction. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (Ser. 10), XIII (75), 400.

Among new cestode genera described by Johri at Lucknow, India, is Gidhaia indica (Dilepidinae) from Gyps indicus.

BISSERU, B., 1956. Three new species of the genus Neodiplostomum Railliet, 1919, from Central African birds of prey, with a note on Neodiplostomum canaliculatum (Nicoll, 1914) Dubois, 1937. Journal of Helminthology, 30 (1), 51-62.

Neodiplostomum (Neodiplostomum) berghaani n.sp. from the Bateleur eagle Terathopius ecaudatus, N. (N.) prudhoei n.sp. from the Cape sea-eagle Cuncuma vocifer and N. (N.) pseudogypsis n.sp. from the white-backed vulture Pseudogyps africanus are described and their systematic relationships are discussed.

BISSERU, B., 1956. On four new trematodes of the genus Strigea from Central African birds of prey. Journal of Helminthology, 30 (1), 63-79.

Strigea neotidis n.sp. from Neotis cafra denhami, S. lilensis n.sp. and S. rhodesiensis n.sp. from Pseudogyps africanus and S. cuncumae n.sp. from Cuncuma vocifer vocifer from collections made by leRoux from birds of prey in Northern Rhodesia are described and their systematic relationships are discussed.

CAPOOR, V.N., 1967. On a new cestode, Taufikia ghoshi n.sp., from white gidha, Neophron percnopterus Linnaeus, from Allahabad (India). Indian J. Helminth., Year 1966, 18 (2), 172-176.

Taufikia ghoshi n.sp. from Neophron percnopterus in Allahabad, India, is proposed. The genital pores alternate irregularly. Testes number 60 to 75 and are distributed all around the ovary. A receptaculum seminis is present and the mature segments are either square or longer than broad. T. ghoshi is compared with T. edmondi, T. indica and T. magnisomum.

DAS, E.N., 1950. On a new species of Apororhynchus from the white scavenger vulture Neophron percnopterus (Linn.) from India. Records of the Indian Museum, 48 (3/4), 43-50.

Apororhynchus bivolucrus n.sp., collected from the intestine of a white scavenger vulture (Neophron percnopterus), differs from the two known species of the genus in its small size, its length measuring only 1.4 mm. There is no collar between the proboscis and trunk. The proboscis is divided from the body by a deep constriction and its rim has deep clefts. The lemnisci are fibrous. The ovary gives rise to eggs not to egg masses. There is a vaginal gland. The uterus is greatly elongated and the muscles are horseshoe-shaped. A plate with 4 figures illustrates the paper.

DOLLFUS, R.P.; CAPRON, A., 1958. Sur une espèce monorchide du genre Renicola L. Cohn 1903, parasite d'un accipitriforme d'Afrique Occidentale. Annales de Parasitologie Humaine et Comparée, 33 (3) 232-239.

Dollfus & Capron have examined about 292 specimens of a new trematode from the kidneys of a Necrosyrtes monachus killed at Hann in Senegal. The new form belongs in the genus Renicola but is distinguished from all other species of Renicola by the presence of a single testis and from most by the possession of a receptaculum seminis. It is named R. monorchis n.sp. and is described and illustrated.

GALLI-VALERIO, B., 1938. Über die Parasiten des Gyps fulvus Habl. (Weisskopfgeier, Gänsegeier). Schweizer Archiv für Tierheilkunde, 80 (11), 490-492.

Galli-Valerio has examined the parasites of Gyps fulvus, the Griffon vulture. Helminths were represented by Porrocoecum spiralis, Acuaria laticeps, Ligula intestinalis and a number of trematodes in the trachea. These closely resembled Ophthalmophagus singularis but they also possessed 2 holdfast organs, such as are found in the Strigeinae.

GOLVAN, Y.J., 1958. Acanthocéphales d'Afrique Occidentale française récoltés par le Dr. Pierre-Claude Morel. Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Serie A: Sciences Naturelles, 20 (1), 60-72.

Centrorhynchus (Centrorhynchus) chabaudi n.sp. from Pseudogyps africanus from the neighbourhood of Dakar is described and figured; the new species is characterized by the proboscis armature, especially by each row of five small hooks at the level of the middle of the proboscis having shield-shaped roots.

GUPTA, N.K., 1967. On some digenetic trematodes of carnivorous birds in India. Res. Bull. Panjab Univ. Sci., Year 1966, 17 (3/4), 305-314.

Four trematodes of carnivorous birds from Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India, are described and figured. Strigea nephtonis from Pseudogyps bengalensis has a distinctly visible oesophagus.

GUPTA, N.K.; DHILLON, B.K., 1954. On two new species of trematode parasites from birds in Hoshiarpur. Research Bulletin of the Panjab University, Hoshiarpur, No. 56 (Zoology), 131-137.

Parastrigea duboisi n.sp. from Pseudogyps bengalensis and Aquila rapax vindhiana differs from the three known species of Parastrigea in the globular shape of the anterior segment, the conspicuous lateral lobes on the margins of the two testes, the trough shape of the adhesive organ and the distribution of the vitellaria which extend anteriorly to the pharynx but are entirely absent from the post-ovarian region.

HWANG, J.C., 1961. Cladotaenia (Paracladotaenia) cathartis n.sp. (Cestoda: Taeniidae) from the intestine of the turkey buzzard, Cathartes aura septentrionalis Wied, 1893. Journal of Parasitology, 47 (2), 205-207.

Hwang places Cladotaenia (Paracladotaenia) cathartis n.sp. in the subgenus Paracladotaenia, rather than in Cladotaenia, because it possesses an unarmed rostellum, testes confined to two submedian fields, the uterus extending almost the full length of a proglottis and a bilobed ovary. The new species occurred in Cathartes aura septentrionalis in the USA. The absence of hooks from the rostellum and the extension of the median stem of the uterus nearly to the anterior border of the segment distinguishes C. (P.) cathartis from

C. fania, C. freani, C. secunda and C. vulturi. It differs from C. (P.) accipitris by having the ovary situated in a median, posterior portion of the proglottis. The number (74 to 100) and arrangement of the testes are further characters which separate C. (P.) cathartis from C. fania, while the more posterior location of the genital pore, the crescent-shaped ovary and the smaller eggs (0.03 to 0.04 mm by 0.029 to 0.031 mm) are additional features in which it differs from C. secunda.

INGLIS, W.G., 1954. On some nematodes from Indian vertebrates. I. Birds. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Ser. XII, 7 (83), 820-826.

Of the thirteen nematode species identified in Indian birds only one is new, viz., Contracaecum accipitris n.sp. found in the stomach of a black vulture, Sarcogyps calvus, at Ramgarh, Central Provinces. There are seven pairs of post-anal papillae and in one of the two males, 25 and in the other 28 pairs of pre-anals. There are no lateral papillae on the female tail which is bluntly conical. The lips are small with a pair of processes directed forward and laterally. The sub-globular eggs measure 0.075-0.084 mm x 0.055-0.066 mm. The oesophagus is narrow and measures 7.3 mm in length and the voluminous caeum is about 5.6 mm long. A new host record is Habronema magnilabiatum in Pseudogyps bengalensis.

JAISWAL, G.P.; SINGH, S.N., 1954. On two new trematodes of the genus Philophthalmus Looss, 1899, from the eyes of birds in Hyderabad, Deccan. Journal of Helminthology, 28 (3/4), 135-142.

Philophthalmus mirzai n.sp. from the orbital cavity of the kite, Milvus govinda, and P. indicus n.sp. from that of the smaller white scavenger vulture, Neophron percnopterus ginginianus, were collected near Hyderabad. Both species differ from previously described forms in the anterior position of the genital aperture, in front of the gut bifurcation. They are differentiated from one another by the position of the gonads which in P. indicus are at the extreme caudal end but in P. mirzai are more anteriorly placed. Moreover, in P. mirzai the ovary is smaller, the cirrus pouch is posterior to the acetabulum and the vitelline follicles are more restricted in range.

KARYAKARTE, P.P., 1967. Philophthalmus sp. (Trematoda: Philophthalmidae) from the eye of vulture in India. (Correspondence.) Curr. Sci., 36 (14), 381.

A single specimen of Philophthalmus sp. was recovered from the orbit of Neophron percnopterus in India. The author wishes to record that the vitellaria are absent on the worm's left side.

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KINGSTON, N., 1970. A new distribution record for the genus Paryphostomum (Echinostomatidae). Proc. helminth. Soc. Wash., 37 (1), 121-122.

Paryphostomum segregatum is reported from Cathartes aura teter, shot in Wyoming, USA, in 1930. This is the first record of the genus in the continental USA. The life-cycle is briefly discussed and related to the migratory habits of the host.

LIE KIAN JOE & BASCH, P.F., 1967. The life history of Paryphostomum segregatum is described from material imported into the USA from Brazil. Miracidia develop into mature sporocysts at the site of penetration into the snail hosts, Biomphalaria glabrata, B. straminea and B. tenagophila. Probably there are more than 2 redial generations. Fish (mullet) and tadpoles served as second intermediate hosts. Adult worms were obtained from the vulture, Coragyps atratus foetens.

MEHRA, H.R., 1943. Studies on the family Cyathocotylidae Poche. Part I. A contribution to our knowledge of the subfamily Cyathocotylinae Muhling: revision of the genera Holostephanus Szidat and Cyathocotyle Muhling, with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Section B. 13 (2), 134-167.

Holostephanus neophroni n.sp. from the intestine of Neophron percnopterus ginginianus in Benares, closely resembles H. corvi. H. anhingi n.sp. from the intestine of Anhinga melanogaster shot near Allahabad, resembles H. neophroni while H. ibisi n.sp. from Ibis leucocephalus leucocephalus shot near Shahjahanpur is compared with all the Indian species of Holostephanus. Cyathocotyle calvusi Verma, 1936 is assigned to Holostephanus. Keys are given for separating Holostephanus and Cyathocotyle and the species in these 2 genera.

RAI, S.L., 1962. On a new species of the genus Echinoparyphium Dietz, 1909 (Trematoda: Echinostomatidae). Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Section B, 32 (3), 209-212.

Echinoparyphium indicum n.sp. from Neophron percnopterus in India, is up to 8.62 mm long and the body is covered by spines which are 9 to 16µ long. There are 38 collar spines arranged in 2 rows which are uninterupted dorsally; the spines of the oral row are 36 to 42µ long and those of the aboral row 26 to 33µ long; the terminal 4 spines on each side of the collar are larger and are 39 to 62µ long. The cirrus sac lies between the intestinal bifurcation and the acetabulum, sometimes overlapping the latter, and measures 148 to 330µ by 82 to 138µ. The vitelline follicles extend from the anterior level of the foremost testis almost to the hind end of the body. Rai briefly compares E. indicum with E. petrowi and E. dollfusi.

ROBINSON, Jr., E.J., 1956. Two flukes, Phagicola macrostomus n.sp. and Phagicola byrdi n.sp. from the turkey vulture (Trematoda: Heterophyidae). Journal of Parasitology, 42 (3), 326-331.

Two new heterophyids of the genus Phagicola are described and figured, each from a single specimen, from the intestine of Cathartes aura in Baker County, Georgia. Phagicola macrostomus n.sp. differs from other species found in the Western Hemisphere by the larger size of the oral sucker. The oral spines are either half as long or two to four times as long and the anterior half of the body is much broader. Phagicola byrdi n.sp. has a very long recurved oral diverticulum. The acetabulum is asymmetrically placed and is associated with a prominent gonotyl. The turkey vulture is probably an unusual host as phagicolids are usually found in fish-eating animals.

SAXENA, S.K., 1967. Studies on cestodes of the common Indian vulture, Neophron percnopterus (Linn.). I. On the morphology of a new genus of an anoplocephalid cestode. Zool. Anz., 179 (5/6), 466-474.

Neophronia lucknowensis n.g., n.sp., from Neophron percnopterus ginginianus in Lucknow, India, is described. Of the Anoplocephalinae, Neophronia is most like Taufikia. The new form has 70 to 112 testes which lie mainly in 2 lateral fields which may be confluent in front of and behind the female genitalia: there is an external seminal vesicle. The uterus is saccular with lateral diverticula and the strobila is protogynous. The author recognizes Gidhaia as a distinct genus although Dollfus (1961) synonymized it with Taufikia. (See Helminth. Abstr., 33, No. 2362.)

SAXENA, S.K., 1968. Studies on cestodes of the common Indian vulture, Neophron percnopterus (Linn.). II. On the morphology of Neophronia luteus sp.nov. Zool. Anz., 180 (5/6), 328-335.

Neophronia luteus n.sp. from 7 of 74 Neophron percnopterus in India, is described and illustrated. It differs from Neophronia lucknowensis in the larger size of the body, gravid proglottides and eggs, in the smaller ovary and smaller number of testes and in the absence of gland cells around the terminal parts of the genital ducts.

SAXENA, S.K., 1968. Studies on cestodes of the common Indian vulture, Neophron percnopterus (Linn.). III. On Neophronia irregularis sp.nov. Zool. Anz., 181 (1/2), 140-145.

Neophronia irregularis n.sp. is described from Neophron percnopterus. The new species differs from the 2 species of the genus, previously described from the same host, in the larger size of its body, in having a smaller number of testes and in having irregular uterine diverticula.

SAXENA, S.K., 1968. Studies on cestodes of the common Indian vulture, Neophron percnopterus (Linn.). IV. On Neophronis melanotus sp.nov. Zool. Anz., 181 (1/2), 146-152.

Neophronia melanotus n.sp. is described from Neophron percnopterus. The new species differs from the 3 species of the genus, previously described from the same host, in the shape of the mature and gravid proglottides and the slightly poral position of the ovarian complex.

SAXENA, S.K., 1969. Studies on cestodes of the common Indian vulture, Neophron percnopterus (Linn.). V. On the morphology and systematic position of Neophronia percnopteri (Singh, 1952) n.comb. with notes on other species of the genus Neophronia Saxena, 1967. Zool. Anz., 183 (5/6), 455-462.

Saxena transfers Aporina percnopteri to Neophronia as N. percnopteri n.comb. The cestode is redescribed and figured from material from Neophron percnopterus caught in Lucknow, U.P., India. A key is given to 5 species of Neophronia.

SINGH, K.S., 1952. Cestode parasites of birds. Indian Journal of Helminthology, 4 (1), 1-72.

Thirty-one species of helminths were collected from 216 birds belonging to 20 species in the neighbourhood of Lucknow. Twenty-two were new species of which three are made genotypes of new genera. Aporina percnopteri n.sp. from Neophron percnopterus has 55-77 testes, the cirrus pouch is more than half the distance from the edge of the segment to the longitudinal excretory duct, the uterus is Y-shaped and later on, sac-like. The ovary is in the middle of the proglottis.

SOOTA, T.D., 1954. On some variations in the nematode genera Porrocaecum and Echinocephalus. Records of the Indian Museum, Year 1953, 51 (4), 559-650.

In specimens of Porrocaecum angusticolle from Gyps bengalensis in Hoshiarpur (Punjab), India, the male was up to 88 mm long and there were 25 to 33 pairs of pre-anal papillae.

VERMA, S.C., 1936. A new strigeid parasite of the rare genus Cyathocotyle. Nature, London, 138 (3492), 589.

Cyathocotyle calvusi n.sp. from the intestine of the King vulture Torgos calvus, United Provinces is described. It is the largest known species of the genus.

VIDYARTHI, R.D., 1938. New avian trematodes (family Diplostomidae) from Indian birds. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India, 8 (3), 76-84.

New diplostomes from the small intestines of birds taken in Allahabad include Neodiplostomum laruei n.sp. from Sarcogyps calvus.

VIDYARTHI, R.D., 1948. Some new members of the family Cyathocotylidae Poche, 1925 from Indian birds. Indian Journal of Helminthology, 1 (1), 23-40.

Six new species of Cyathocotylidae are described from Indian birds, one of which is Holostephanus thaparus n.sp. from Neophron percnopterus.

WAHID, S., 1959. (Department of Parasitology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, W.C.1.) On a new species of the genus Thelazia Bosc 1819, from a hooded vulture (Necrosyrtes monachus) from Uganda. Journal of Helminthology, 33 (4), 257-262.

Thelazia ugandensis n.sp. from the eye of Necrosyrtes monachus in Uganda is described. The species differs from the other known species of the genus in having a very long left spicule (3.6 to 3.9 mm), and by the presence of many pairs of caudal papillae, ten pre-cloacal on the left side and eleven on the right.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES	Period covered	Number of References	Price $	Price £
1. *Cysticercus ovis* and *Taenia ovis*	1932-69	59	1.30	0.50
2. *Taenia saginata* and *T. solium* in Lebanon, Turkey and Yugoslavia	1932-69	50	1.30	0.50
3. Helminthology in Iraq	1932-69	71	1.80	0.70
4. Humpsore (Stephanofilariasis) in domestic animals	1932-69	71	1.80	0.70
5. Skin lesions in domestic animals caused by *Elaeophora*, *Rhabditis* & *Parafilaria*	1932-69	55	1.30	0.50
6. Helminths and plant nematodes of Morocco	1932-70	111	2.60	1.00
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8. Factors influencing the development of *Ascaris* eggs	1932-71	120	3.10	1.20
9. Helminths in archaeological and pre-historic deposits	1910-72	32	1.30	0.50
10. Neurological involvement in *Trichinella spiralis* infection in man	1932-70	51	1.60	0.60
11. White tip disease (*Aphelenchoides besseyi*) of rice in Africa and the tropics	1913-72	150	6.20	2.40
12. Helminths in dogs in Japan	1960-72	89	2.60	1.00
13. Nematodes on soybean (*Glycine max*)	1932-72	184	5.70	2.20
14. *Oswaldocruzia* (Nematoda)	1930-73	29	1.30	0.50
15. Transmission of plant viruses by nematodes	1930-73	120	3.10	1.20
16. Plant nematology in Venezuela	1932-72	21	1.30	0.50
17. *Diorchis*	1931-72	46	3.10	1.20
18. *Nacobbus* (Nematoda: Tylenchida)	1930-73	19	1.30	0.50
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20. *Dicrocoelium hospes*	1964-74	11	1.30	0.50

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